

SUN YAT SEN TELLS THE TRUTH ABOUT CHINA

Gives It In the Form of an Address to the American People.

IN answer to the flood of misrepresentations concerning the Chinese republic, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the man who really founded the republic and who was its first provisional president, recently gave out an address to the American people through the columns of the New York Sun. Dr. Sun said in part:

"While officially I am not compelled to speak of Chinese affairs and can in no direct sense be a mouthpiece for the government of the republic, I feel that it is my bounden duty to speak quite fully regarding matters in which I am deeply concerned to the end that certain misunderstandings prejudicial to the interests of my country may be cleared.

"Perhaps I would not feel this justification were it not for the fact that with my own eyes I have read in American and British journals many misstatements of fact, particularly regarding my own relations with the head and heads of the Chinese government and of certain factions of my countrymen.

"The relations between President Yuan and myself are personally very cordial. It is true that we do not agree upon all matters of public policy, but our differences are those which the world expects to find among its public men.

"I believe I can safely say that upon one matter of first importance all the leaders in China are of one mind—the best good of the country. As to how this may be attained is quite another matter, but we are all striving and working for the one meritorious and noble end.

"No one thinks of a civil war in the United States simply because Mr. Taft, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt do not agree upon matters of public policy. Each of these gentlemen is certainly a true American and a patriot of a very high order. Yet there are—if my knowledge of American affairs is worthy—many great and vital issues upon which they disagree totally.

"May it not be so in China?

"I have but within a few hours returned from a visit to the capital, the city which, if foreign journals are to be credited, I hardly dared visit because of the personal danger I would run. It is too bad; it is wicked, indeed, that such ideas should be published broadcast. Great injury is thus done our country and the cause for which we have so long striven. Both are given a setback in the eyes of the world.

Will Be No Civil War.

"During my visit to President Yuan I told him very frankly my ideas upon many important matters that were then to the fore. We discussed at length the six power loan, as it had been called, and the terms upon which it should be made and accepted. We also went into the matter of the relief of distress, the organization of political parties, the teaching of civil science to the people, the disposal of government mines and lands, the project of opening vast tracts of agricultural lands for settlement and other matters of import.

"At that time President Yuan gave out a very complete statement of his views on many of these questions, and while his expressed opinions were his own they embodied very largely my own views on the various topics.

"I wish to go on record once and for all as saying that in spite of the efforts, past or future, of the enemies of the Chinese republic there will be no civil war in our country. China has been credited with having been a 'sleeping nation' for centuries, and in a certain sense—in many senses, in fact—the phrase has been correctly applied. But our enemies must not count too confidently upon China being asleep today. Her leaders are awake to the needs of her people, to the call of the twentieth century, to the hopes and ambitions of the present.

"We understand too well that there are certain men of power—not to include for the present certain nations—who would view with a greater or lesser satisfaction an internal rupture in the new republic. They would welcome as a move toward the accomplishment of their own ends and designs a civil war between the provinces of the north and the south, just as, fifty years ago, there was applause in secret (in certain quarters) over the terrible civil strife in the United States.

"Americans of today who were alive in those dark days of the great republic will remember the feelings in the hearts of the people—the bitter and painful thoughts that arose from the knowledge that foreigners were hoping and praying for the destruction of the American Union.

"Had the war been successful from the south's standpoint, and had two separate republics been established, is it not likely that perhaps half a dozen or more weak nations would have eventually been established? I believe that such would have been the result. And I further believe that with the one great nation divided politically and commercially outsiders would have stepped in sooner or later and made of

China Will Remain a Republic at "Whatever Cost or Sacrifice."

America their own. I do not believe that I am stating this too forcibly. If so, I have not read history nor studied men and nations intelligently.

"And I feel that we have just such enemies abroad as the American republic had and that at certain capitals the most welcome announcement that could be made would be that of a rebellion in China against the constituted authorities.

A Unit For the Republic.

"However, foreign ill wishers may as well understand first and last—perhaps better now—that the men who are at the forefront of Chinese affairs are a unit for the republic as established and cannot be brought, individually or in factions, to oppose the onward march of the Chinese nation. Neither flattery, fear, intrigue nor gold has power to make the leaders of the new China, nor any one of them, turn back the hopes, wishes and aspirations of our people.

"I believe I am voicing the sentiment of a united and unanimous people when I warn trouble makers, at home or abroad, that the Chinese nation has joined the great family of republics, to remain a member thereof at whatever cost or sacrifice.

"Let not one word which I have uttered be construed as being even remotely a hint that the China of the new order is opposed to foreigners or to legitimate outside interest in the country's welfare. The very opposite is the case, for we welcome the missionaries, the men of trade and the capitalists and scientists of the other nations.

"In proof of this it may be cited that President Yuan Shih Kai has already selected three eminent foreigners to aid him in his work, one a jurist, the second a journalist, the other a college professor. Another eminent man, an American diplomat and one of China's foremost friends, is desired for a high post at the capital, and a formal request has already been made both to the United States government and to the gentleman concerned.

"Why are these men desired? Simply because they are men of wisdom, who have shown in the past that unselfishly they have the interests of China at heart.

"No man because of his nativity or creed will be barred from service under the republic. Now, above all times, my country needs the assistance of the world's best brains. But enemies to the state will not be tolerated, and upon this point the Chinese people, high and low, are a unit.

China's Need of Finances.

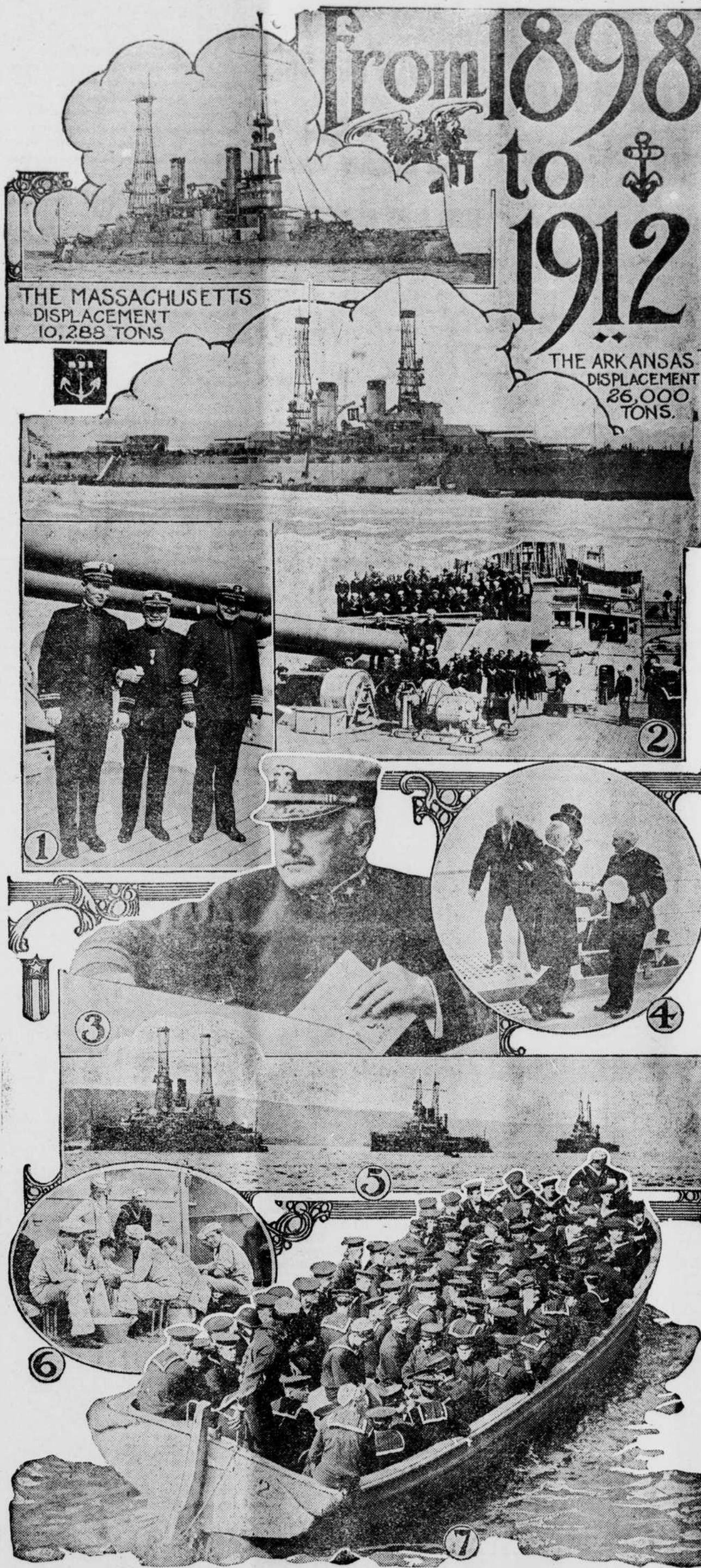
"Perhaps it is almost superfluous for me to say that the most pressing need of China today is her establishment upon a sound financial basis. The country is in need of a large sum in order that the wheels of government machinery may revolve without friction. Alarmists have said because the proposed loan has not been quickly negotiated that the republic was in dire danger of collapse. There is not a shadow of reason for this assertion. It is but a question of time—six or eight years perhaps—that, even without a great national loan, the affairs of the country will be upon a satisfactory financial basis.

"It must be remembered that while China has millions of very poor people (and hundreds of thousands who are constantly but a few days removed from possible starvation) there are also millions of people capable of paying taxes in amounts greater or less, and that when the new system of taxation is put into operation in all parts of the country the various governments, city, provincial and national, will be well supported.

"Now that the country is again at peace, excepting in certain remote and unimportant districts, I look for a big increase in commerce, domestic and foreign, with consequent well being in agriculture, manufacturing and the various other industries. With the people everywhere working, with peace at north, south, east and west, the country is bound to be prosperous and the government stable and substantial.

"It should be remembered also that China, in spite of her reputation for poverty and famine, is really a very rich country in natural resources. Tradition, belief and superstition through the centuries have conserved the minerals of the country, the great quarries of granite, marble and onyx and the vast forests of valuable woods in the south and southwest. Experts have made reports and have told me personally that the coal lands still untouched are of a value quite unfigurable, while the iron, copper and zinc hills are pronounced by French experts to be the most promising ever operated anywhere.

"When it is understood that all these properties, as well as over a hundred millions of acres of fertile agricultural lands are the unquestioned property of the government, it can readily be seen that, except for immediate and transient needs, the country is far from being in a state of insolvency."



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AT THE TOP THE MASSACHUSETTS THAT FOUGHT AT SANTIAGO, COMPARED WITH THE ARKANSAS, TWIN OF THE WYOMING, LARGEST BATTLESHIPS IN THE WORLD.

1. Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus in center, Flag Lieutenant Anderson on left and Captain Rodman of the Connecticut on right. 2. Bluejackets on forward turret of the Connecticut. 3. Admiral Osterhaus at the ball game. 4. Admiral Osterhaus receiving Mayor Gaynor of New York. 5. Battleships in position in North river. 6. Jackies peeling potatoes. 7. Jackies going to the ball game.

Growth of Uncle Sam's Navy as Shown by a Comparison Between the Old Battleship Massachusetts and the New Super Dreadnought Arkansas—Glimpses of the Atlantic Fleet at New York.

EACH year the vessels of Uncle Sam's great and growing navy mobilize, and it is then that the average citizen can realize something of our sea power. This year the mobilization of two fleets took place simultaneously—the Atlantic fleet at New York and the Asiatic fleet at Manila. The Atlantic fleet mobilization saw the enormous total of 123 naval vessels, the largest number ever gathered together in one harbor on earth. Last year there were only about 100 vessels, so that the twelvemonth has witnessed nearly a 25 per cent increase.

Assembled in three lines in the North river from Thirtieth street to Spuyten Duyvil, a distance of nine miles, the great gray battleships nearest the New York shore and the smaller vessels ranged in glittering ranks toward the Jersey coast, the spectacle presented by the Atlantic fleet was one to thrill the most stolid beholder.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander in chief of the fleet, arrived in New York on Sunday, Oct. 6, on board the flagship Connecticut, which is soon to be replaced by the super-Dreadnought Wyoming. Other ships and divisions kept dropping in throughout the week. Monday, Oct. 14, was scheduled as the great day, the chief event being a review by the president of the United States and the secretary of the navy. On the next day the program called for departure, the long line of battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines and all the rest passing in review before the president aboard the Mayflower.

One of the most interesting features of the affair was the naval reserve, consisting of older vessels, some of which fought in the Spanish-American war. Among these was the Massachusetts. A comparison of this ship, that helped to pound to pieces the Spanish fleet at Santiago, with some of the modern leviathans shows the progress that has been made in fourteen years. Take the Arkansas, for example, the twin sister of the Wyoming, the two largest battleships now in commission in the world. The length of the Arkansas at the water line is 554 feet as against 349 for the Massachusetts, breadth is 92 feet to 60 for the Massachusetts, displacement 26,000 tons, nearly trebling the 10,288 of the older vessel. The chief part of the armament of the Arkansas consists of twelve twelve-inch guns.

FOREIGNERS ARE FOR DEMOCRATS

They Long For the Entry of Their Goods Into Our Markets.

Go Reports Senator Ackerman on His Return From Europe—Advance of Prices in Free Trade England—Need of an Experienced Captain For the Ship of State.

Former Senator Ernest R. Ackerman, who recently made an extended European tour with Mrs. Ackerman and Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. McGee, has returned. He told a reporter many interesting stories of what the party saw and did. Some of his statements, which bear upon present political discussions, are worth repeating. On the homeward voyage they experienced some rough weather, and the 25,000 ton vessel was bobbing round like a cork, with heavy seas coming over the bows continuously and the spray going over the bridge. But there was no alarm felt, as all knew that a seasoned veteran of a commander stood on the bridge.

"So it should be, it seems to me, in connection with navigating the ship of state.

"The people must have full confidence in the experience of their executives to pilot them through the storms that may come. Confidence is a plant of slow growth. Ephemeral performance and success may temporarily appeal to the electorate, but a record that can be analyzed and approved is one that in the long run is bound to win."

"What sentiment is there abroad in connection with the presidential election?" asked the reporter.

"Much interest and the hope that a low tariff may result from the election.

"All foreigners are zealous for our markets and they, of course, want to see the tariff bars let down by those who are not friendly to the protection principle because then they believe they can capture our markets. Isn't it laughable to hear them say, 'After we in England have adopted the protective system, which is our only salvation, we will go hot after your markets.' In one particular line of which I have knowledge, they are putting up factories in British territory close to our boundary so as to be free from our laws, but to be in a position to supply our markets as soon as they, like the camel in the story, can get their nose in."

"Mr. Ackerman, did you see what the Democratic candidate for the presidency said to the farmers at the recent meeting at Schutzen park? 'While you farmers were feeding the world congress was feeding the trusts.'"

"Yes; I saw that statement. But we must remember that the presidential candidate of the Democracy has been very busy during the past year, and as 'all work and no play' would apply to him as well as any one else he was giving himself up on that occasion to the innocent pastime of fishing, this time for the farmer's vote.

"But I have not seen it reported that he told the farmers that because of the great demand for the products of the farm occasioned by the dual conditions of shortages abroad and the great demand from the manufacturing centers of activity the farmers received for their products last year \$1,972,000,000, almost \$2,000,000,000 more than they did ten years ago, owing to the increased prices of their products, or an increase of 66 per cent.

"Farm property has increased in acreage in ten years 10 per cent, but in value, according to the latest census reports, nearly \$20,000,000,000—from \$20,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000—or 100 per cent.

"The farmers are aware that acreage under cultivation is only 10 per cent greater than ten years ago, while population has increased millions; hence with more mouths to feed prices for their products were bound to go up, but they don't want the tariff reduced on what they have to sell, only on what manufactured goods they have to buy. If we curtail manufacturing activities in the United States by hostile legislation the lessened demand for farm products, coupled with good crops in Russia and the Argentine, may make it necessary for the farmer to again sell his products at a loss, as he did some years ago.

"Perhaps later on the Democratic presidential candidate will admit about the tariff as he already has about the currency question—that he does not know enough about the subject to be dogmatic about it. He is reported in the newspapers as saying that prices rise only in high tariff countries. If that is so why is it that in England, which is clearly a free trade country, the price of coal, which is an absolute necessity, has advanced from 1s. 6d. to 2 shillings per ton?"

Judging by the vote at the primaries, the number of people who wish to be saved is small. Deducting from the total vote the would be saviors and their friends plus the workers in the regular parties, and the scattering remainder are all the harvest the missionaries of reform have gleaned.

When Wilson ceases to be a curiosity, what will become of him? Even the divine Patti had to give up her farewell tours when her voice broke. If Wilson had the genius of Bryan or Roosevelt, if he had their ability to spring surprises, there might be more hope for his future.